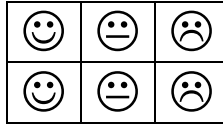
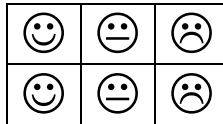


PROPERTIES OF SHAPE TO DETERMINE ANGLE

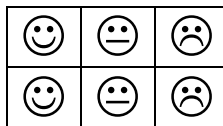
A: I can identify and use properties of triangles.



B: I can identify and use properties of quadrilaterals.



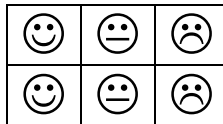
C: I can work with angle properties of parallel lines and a transversal.



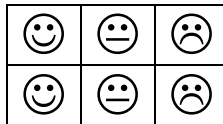
D: I can work with interior and exterior angles of polygons.



E: I can identify shapes which will tessellate.



F: I can identify and use properties of circles.

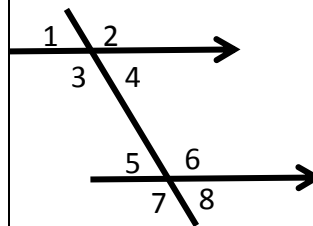


Name different types of triangles and list properties of each triangle.

What is the sum of the angles in a triangle?

Name six quadrilaterals.
List the properties of each quadrilateral.

What is the sum of the angles in a quadrilateral?



List angles equal to 1.
List angles equal to 2.

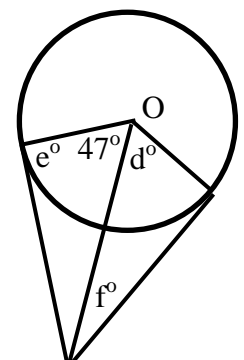
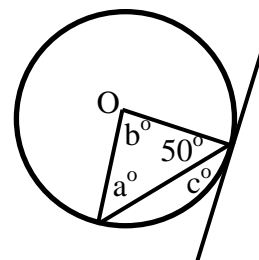
What do we call angles 3 and 7?
What do we call angles 4 and 5?
What can you say about angles 3 and 5?

What is a regular pentagon?
What is an exterior angle of a polygon?
What is the sum of the exterior angles of a polygon?
Calculate the interior angle of a pentagon.

What is a tessellation?
List some shapes which will tessellate.
List some shapes which will not tessellate.

Draw and label the parts of the circle – centre, radius, diameter, circumference, sector, arc, chord, segment.

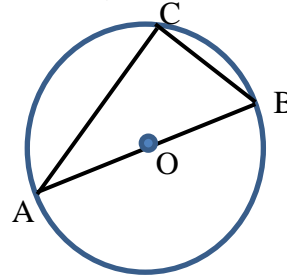
Work out the size of the marked angles.



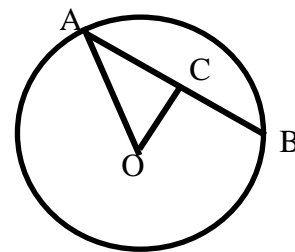
G: I can use properties of shape to solve problems

In the diagram below:-

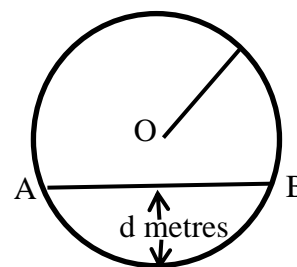
- If angle $CAB = 32^\circ$, what is the size of angle CBA
- AB is a diameter of 10cm. AC is a chord 8cm long. Calculate the length of BC .



AB is the chord of a circle 12cm long, in a circle with centre O . The radius of the circle is 7.5cm. Find the length of OC , the perpendicular bisector of AC .



The diagram shows the cross section of a cylindrical oil container, with a radius of 2 metres. The surface of oil AB is 3.8metres. Calculate the depth of oil in the tank.



What other depth of oil would give a surface of oil of 3.8metres.